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LABOR CLARIION

LEADING ARTICLES, September 24, 1926

GERMAN LABOR MOVEMENT
ONCE LOST TEMPER WHEN "KIDDED"
MUSICIANS WIN STRIKE
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR
MAKE MEETINGS INTERESTING

SIERRA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero. Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero. Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p.m., 108 Valencia. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec. Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia. Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia. Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday. Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones. Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple. Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts. Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave. Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p.m., 1146 Market. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4. Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market. Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero. Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason. Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall. Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay. Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p.m., 2nd at 8 p.m., Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission. Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F. Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925. Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple. Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason. Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave. Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero. Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday. Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones. Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple. Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway. Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple. Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St. Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple. Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St. Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave. Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay. Salmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth. Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero. Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple. Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Flitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal. Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal. Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones. Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple. Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925. Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif. Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero. Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Watchmen No. 15639—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p.m., 1256 Market. Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., 2nd and 4th at 3 p.m., 1171 Market. Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1926

No. 34

German Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

In the preceding installment we indicated how the war ended with the deposition of the kaiser, the proclamation of a republic, and the establishment of a government under social control. With such an upheaval going on within and the allied armies lying in wait on her borders pending the drawing up of the peace treaty, Germany was naturally in an extremely troubled state during the closing days of 1918 and well into the summer of the following year. He would have been a prophet indeed who could have predicted just what would come of the situation.

As a matter of fact there were four chief lines along which Germany might have moved at that time. First there was still the possibility that a monarchial form of government would be restored with someone other than the kaiser and the Hohenzollern on the throne, that the monarchy would be limited and parliamentary government established along the lines of the English model and that certain moderate reforms would be carried out.

Secondly, the moderate, so-called Majority Socialists, might carry the day. This would mean the maintenance of the republic, some immediate social reforms to improve the status and condition of the worker, and the attempt gradually to work out more general socialistic measures by parliamentary, peaceful methods.

The third possibility was that the radical socialists (Independent Social-Democratic Party) would gain the upper hand. This would have involved the maintenance of the republic, more drastic social reforms, and an attempt at speedy reorganization of industry along socialist lines by peaceful means if possible.

A final possibility was that the German people in desperation might accept the leadership of the extreme radicals, now calling themselves the Spartacist group (deriving their name from Spartacus, the famous leader of a great slave revolt in ancient Rome). This group sought the immediate and complete overthrow of capitalism in Germany and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat along the lines worked out in Russia.

Assassinations.

During the period from the deposition of the kaiser in November, 1918, to the putting into effect of the new German constitution in August, 1919, the outcome hung in the balance. Often the utmost excitement prevailed. On January 15, 1919, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were foully assassinated. The evidence seems to indicate that the crime is to be charged to the monarchist reactionaries who subsequently were responsible for numerous assassinations, including those of the catholic-centrist leader Erzberger, and the distinguished industrialist-statesman Rattenau. The Communists have frequently charged that the Moderate Socialists were really responsible for the deaths of Liebknecht and Luxemburg because the latter were interfering with their efforts to restore and organize a constitutional regime.

On February 11, 1918, the constitutional convention opened its sessions. Shortly afterward Ebert was formally elected president of the republic. In July another crisis came when the allies handed Germany the Treaty of Versailles to sign. Scheidemann, who had been serving

as foreign minister, refused to shoulder responsibility for the acceptance of such ignominious terms upon the German Socialist Party, and accordingly resigned his office. In August, however, the new constitution was officially put into effect and with that we may say that the revolutionary period proper came to an end.

Of the four groups mentioned at the beginning of this article the Majority Social-Democratic Party proved to be dominant at the close of the period.

The German constitution is one of the most liberal and democratic in the world today. Under it the president is elected by direct popular vote for a term of seven years. He is subject to recall by a two-thirds vote in the National Assembly or by a majority popular vote.

Legislature.

The Reichstag, or National Assembly, is equivalent to the House of Representatives in the United States or the House of Commons in Great Britain. This National Assembly is elected by secret universal direct popular vote according to proportional representation. The cabinet, which is really the executive department of the government, is required by law to have the confidence of the majority of the National Assembly, thus placing the executive directly under the control of the popular branch of the legislature.

The upper house, known as the Reichstag, or National Council, represents the states in somewhat the same way as the United States represents the states in this country. A law goes into effect if it is carried by a majority in both the upper and lower house. The upper house, however, cannot for any length of time block legislation approved by the lower house. If it does not concur in a bill passed by the National Assembly it may call for a popular referendum vote in two weeks. If it does not the law becomes effective unless the president should order a referendum.

The people also can call for a referendum by means of a petition signed by one-tenth of the voters and can directly pass legislation, including amendments to the constitution.

A good many people have contended that with the breakdown following upon the defeat in the war, the German people might have gotten rid of their industrial and financial overlords as easily as of the kaiser himself, and some have thought that with no greater suffering than they have had to endure during the past eight years, the German workers might have established an out-and-out working class regime, why did this not happen? Why in particular were the German trade unionists and most of the socialists averse to following the Russian example and establishing a revolutionary regime? Without undertaking to justify or condemn their course we may state briefly some of the considerations that weighed with them.

People Desperate.

For one thing during these crucial months of 1918 and 1919 the victorious allied armies were encamped on Germany's frontier. The German labor leaders had to ask themselves whether they wanted these armies to invade Germany as was extremely likely to occur if a revolution got under way.

Moreover the German people, including the children, were starving. Under the circumstances,

should further suffering from civil war and allied attack be incurred or should the hungry be fed at any cost? Starvation took its toll of the German people as it was but there is ample reason to believe that that toll would have been many times greater if to war and blockade, revolution had been added.

The German labor leaders had also to face the fact that revolution in an agricultural country like Russia, where after all the vast majority in time of stress can drift back to the soil and wrest a living from it, is one thing, but revolution in a highly industrial country like Germany, where tens of millions are concentrated in great cities and industrial districts far from the food supply and threatened with starvation if that supply is cut off even for a few days, where the majority of the population seems destined to destruction if the delicate and complex system of railroads, communications, and factories is broken down, is quite another thing. Could responsible people take the risk?

The Russian Contrast.

Again, in Russia, political, social, and industrial disorganization after the war was practically complete. There was no government, no organization of life left. A very small determined group could therefore step in and control the situation; someone had to do just that if utter chaos were not to continue. But in Germany this was far from being the case. Could any majority group hope to seize control and to eliminate other groups who were prepared to step aside by force?

The Russian workers and peasants had almost nothing to lose. The German workers, on the other hand, had a good deal to lose if things should go wrong—their trade union organization, their standards of living established by their economic strength, the social legislation protecting them under many circumstances, their co-operative organizations, etc.

What weighed as much, finally, as anything else perhaps was the fact that Woodrow Wilson had promised Germany a peace of justice. The German leaders took him at his word; they believed that under such conditions a new day for Germany and all of Europe might indeed dawn and they were not willing to risk foregoing that possibility by precipitating a violent revolution.

Next time—The Post-Revolutionary Period, 1919-23.

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ONCE LOST TEMPER WHEN "KIDDED."
By John P. Frey,
Editor Molders' Journal, President Ohio Federation of Labor, Author "The Labor Injunction."

But He Speedily Recovered Good Nature as He Saw Joke Was on Him; Then He Led in Lively Talk and Banter Until Bombs of Foe Ceased Falling From Sky.

It was not bombs bursting in the air, but bombs exploding when they hit the ground, shattering everything in the vicinity, that, during an evening air raid, brought to the surface those qualities of heart and mind which endeared Mr. Gompers to those who knew him intimately.

Mr. Gompers and other members of the American Labor Mission had visited Chaumont, France, to pay their respects to General Pershing and acquaint him with the responsible work which they had undertaken. It was shortly before the St. Mihiel drive, and General Pershing desired that the American labor group should witness the effectiveness of American arms. The necessary arrangements were made, and Mr. Gompers and party reached Neuf Chateau in time to hear the preliminary bombarding preceding the capture of the St. Mihiel salient. Less than 24 hours afterward the group, accompanied by high officers of the American army, left Neuf Chateau to cover the ground which had just been crossed by the victorious American troops.

The first stop was in Flirey, the point from which the American troops from the eastern side of the St. Mihiel sector had entered the valley, captured Mont Sec, climbed the ridges of St. Mihiel, and fought their way until they met the American flags which had battered through from the western side of the sector.

Flirey was a heap of ruins. Not a single building was intact, for the Germans had subjected it to heavy bombardment and air raids. The party were informed that as shells were still falling in the captured area, travel from the moment the valley was entered would be continuous and rapid. For that reason it was well to take a few minutes' rest.

The spot had a profound interest for Mr. Gompers. It was a place where American troops had begun one of the great maneuvers of the war. It was sacred to him, for here a number of young Americans, filled with all of the hopes and emotions of young manhood a few hours before, were now either lying in soldiers' graves or being prepared for the soldiers' final resting place. Mr. Gompers insisted upon visiting the spot where the little crosses were growing into rows. Gifted as he was in finding words to express his emotions, on this occasion he was silent. Feeling that something should be said, he called upon another member of the labor mission to repeat a poem which seemed to be appropriate in the presence of our heroic dead.

As the party were about to enter their military automobiles, Mr. Gompers spied an object under some ruins. Securing it, he found that it was so encrusted with mud and powdered plaster that nothing more could be determined, except that it was a helmet of some kind, apparently a most gorgeous one. Little by little the dirt was removed, revealing a most elaborate headpiece. Half cleaned, it looked as though it might have belonged to Von Hindenberg or the Kaiser himself.

During the remainder of the day Mr. Gompers manifested an almost boyish enthusiasm over his find. He soiled all of his handkerchiefs, and all of the others he could borrow, in his efforts to remove the dirt from his discovery and reveal its gilt embellishments. He was so elated that he boasted of the sharpness of his eyes in comparison with those of the other members of the mission, and several times referred to his treasure while

talking with the American officers accompanying the party. Before the return to Neuf Chateau, one of the American officers and also one of the members of the labor commission had solved the mystery of the helmet, but kept their counsel, not wishing to abate a particle of the enthusiasm which Mr. Gompers had developed over his treasure.

The party was late in reaching the officers' mess—in fact, it was almost 9 o'clock when dinner was served. Some eight or nine American officers and the members of the labor commission gathered around the table. Just as the first course was being served, a familiar sound, the air raid alarm, shrieked its note of warning. Immediately all lights were extinguished, the only illumination remaining being that of a lamp in the center of the table, which scarcely enabled those present to see each other or the food.

Only the psychologists can tell why, under such circumstances, men joke and laugh. Perhaps it is to relieve the strain; there may be a little bravado; possibly a sincere desire to keep some one else's nerves from playing false. In any event the table talk became animated, jokes were swapped, while bombs took their toll in the vicinity. Soon the conversation turned to the helmet which Mr. Gompers had found, and, in a kindly manner, the general, who sat beside Mr. Gompers, led in the banter. Seeing that the officers were helping the conversation along, we saw no reason for not joining in, and the darkness of the room prevented us from seeing Mr. Gompers, and realizing that on that occasion he was the president of the American Federation of Labor instead of our pal, Sam.

The air raid was at its height when the dinner was finished, and the pipes lit. As soon as the general arose, Mr. Gompers did likewise, and, coming by us, stopped, and expressed himself as follows:

"I am not only surprised, but I am greatly disappointed in you. You have tried to make sport of me when I could not help myself. We are in the presence of high officers in the American army. They will form their opinion of the American trade union movement very much by the way we conduct ourselves. You have cheapened what would have been an important day. You have tired me almost beyond the point of endurance."

He gave us no opportunity to reply, but, surrounding himself with the atmosphere of a thoroughly indignant man, he passed into the adjoining room where a small stand lamp cast a narrow circle of weak light. The helmet was in this room. He picked it up and held it under the lamp shade, studying it as intently as Hamlet gazed upon Yorick's skull.

By this time it had been fairly well cleaned, and a name could be seen stamped upon the front. In a rather peremptory tone, Mr. Gompers called us, and, pointing to the name, said, "What is this?" It was the word "Pompier." We told him, giving the name its French accent. This brought his resentment to the breaking point. Glowering at us for a moment, he snapped:

"What is the matter with you tonight; have

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you been drinking too much; can't you even give me a civil answer?"

Then one of the colonels stepped into the room, he turned his back on us in disgust, and, calling to the officer, said, "Can you tell me what this name means?"

By this time every one felt that the joke, if such it was, had gone far enough. The officer informed Mr. Gompers that what he held in his hand was the tinsel ornamental helmet belonging to the chief of the Flirey fire department. It was only used when there was a public parade, or some gala event. It had no practical value except for display on festive occasions.

We stood close enough to Mr. Gompers to witness the change which came over him. From the time that he had sat down at the table he had been the president of the American Federation of Labor, fully conscious of the dignity of the office and the respect which was due to him. The struggle was now taking place between the president of the American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers, one of the most delightful, sociable companions who ever lived.

Slowly his right arm was raised, holding the helmet aloft, and then, with a pitching motion which would have been a credit to Christy Mathewson, the helmet went hurtling out of the window. In a moment Mr. Gompers had become our dearly beloved Sam, genial, witty, and enjoying the joke fully as much as any one else. Until the bombs stopped dropping, and for some time afterward, Mr. Gompers kept the entire company in the best of humor, displaying that wit and skill as a raconteur which had made him famous whenever he could lay aside his official responsibilities and participate in the social amenities.

LABOR AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia have appointed A. J. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, to the board of trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia. The appointment runs to 1930. Mr. Berres' appointment was recommended by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Dr. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library. This is the first time that organized labor has had representation on the library board of trustees. The action of the Public Library in Washington is one that could be well followed by the public libraries of the country. It is the type of co-operation which labor can profitably extend to an important educational institution in its community. Understanding of an institution grows by contact with it. Labor wants to understand the public library, and it can do so in no better way than by serving on such boards of trustees.

FINEST WAY TO LOSE MONEY.

J. H. Tregoe, who for years has made a serious and systematic study of credit, says: "The finest way to lose money is to go into business to make it."

And he explains: "Of course, every man has a right to make a living if he invests his brain and brawn intelligently. But to plunge into business just for the money in it is to court failure. There must be adaptability.

"You must be keen about it. You are going to be associated with your business for ten or twenty or fifty years, and you ought to get much of the joy of living from it. But it is a frightful waste—physical, mental, and financial—to be tied to an uncongenial livelihood. That is why it is so important to test your inclinations by working for one or a dozen men, as the case may be, before you obligate yourself to a business of your own.

"Not a few men have become bankrupt because their work was such drudgery to them that they could not give it a chance."—Clara Belle Thompson, in *Forbes Magazine* for September 1.

MUSICIANS WIN STRIKE.

Two days after the Musician's strike in San Francisco was settled the Chicago Musicians went out for practically the same reasons. A Chicago correspondent writes as follows about the ending of the strike in Chicago, showing similarity with the local situation:

Victorious and cheered by their audiences when they returned to work, the 3000 union Musicians who went on strike Labor Day against 400 moving picture and vaudeville theaters here have signed a three-year contract with the managers on the union's terms, after being out only four days.

Terms of the settlement call for an increase of \$2.50 in the old wage scale of \$82.50 a week for the first two years of the agreement. In the third year of the pact the Musicians will receive a wage boost of \$3 a week. In addition, the rate for rehearsals is increased from \$2 to \$4, so the union officials figure the increase at \$4.50 a week. Elimination of orchestras in Class 6 theaters, of which there are 29, is left to arbitration, as are several other minor points.

John G. Camble, assistant to Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, came to Chicago and co-operated with James C. Petrillo, local president, in carrying on the negotiations. Richard Green, international secretary-treasurer of the stage hands, and George Browne, local business representative of that organization, lent their support. There was a possibility of a walkout of stage hands and moving picture operators had the strike lasted much longer.

The morale of the 3000 strikers was splendid throughout the controversy. The members of the union demonstrated that they had implicit confidence in their officers, and the latter put up a superb fight which resulted in a notable victory.

The theater managers tried to bluff their way through by saying that the public was against the striking Musicians, as evidenced by the large attendance at the performances. It is true that the attendance on Labor Day was large, but the Chicago theaters are never able to accommodate all who wish to attend on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Many thousands of persons nevertheless turned away from the box offices on Labor Day when they read the posted signs saying there was no music because of the strike.

It was said that the people seemed to like movies without music. If any did like them that way at first the novelty wore off after a couple of days and there was a tremendous slump in the number of admissions, although there was a 50 per cent reduction in prices.

For four days not even a jew's-harp or a tin whistle was heard in the Chicago moving picture or vaudeville houses.

The valuation proceedings of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's distribution system in San Francisco are still going on, and each week new experts produced before the Railroad Commission on behalf of the company are discovering new sources of values, both tangible and intangible, which go to make up the total value of the system, less depreciation and including severance costs, that constitute the elements from which is to be calculated the price San Francisco will have to pay in case its voters should decide to buy the system instead of constructing one. The latest discovery for the benefit of the company is the cost of service of a consulting engineering corps of the estimated value of \$300,000 a year, whose salaries for five years it is proposed to add to the purchase price. The same kind of service, should the city buy, would thereafter be had for nothing under municipal operation. Experts, under private management come high, but that they are a necessity would first have to be proven to the satisfaction of the Railroad Com-

mission. Special counsel for the city, Mr. John J. Dailey, is meeting such problems constantly, and there is no wonder that the end of the valuation proceedings are prolonged beyond the endurance of those who instituted them.

A Scotchman who was going to take a trip from Boston to New York by train was told to throw a penny out of the window at every tunnel for good luck.

When he returned to Boston he was asked if he had good luck by throwing a penny out of the window at every tunnel.

The Scotchman answered: "I had good luck the first three times, but the fourth time I had bad luck."

"How did you have bad luck at the fourth tunnel?" he was asked.

"The string broke and I lost the penny," he replied.—*Forbes Magazine*.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI

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FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN UNIONS.
A Study in Human Relations in the Labor Movement.

By A. J. Muste
Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood.

TRADE UNION ETHICS.

It remains to say a word in conclusion about what may be called the ethical or moral aspects of our problem. Considerable popularity is enjoyed in our day by a certain ethic of force, ruthlessness, brutality. In labor circles one is more apt to hear it as a coherent doctrine from certain groups of radicals but its practice is by no means confined to them. The idea is that to be gentle, courteous, considerate of the feelings of others (even opponents), scrupulous as to the means one employs even in battle, devoted to some standard of honor, fair play, keeping to the rules of the game, is not only futile but positively wicked and somehow ignoble. Your opponent never really observes any such considerations no matter how cleverly he may put up an appearance of doing so and you are therefore only betraying your own cause into his hands when you observe them. Hit him—anywhere—before he hits you. That is the only sane policy. A truly noble and good character therefore is the one that is hard, cruel, unscrupulous.

Refreshing Reaction.

Obviously this opens up the whole question of the foundations of morality, to deal adequately with which would require a volume. All we can do here is to throw out one or two tentative suggestions that bear immediately upon the problem in hand. Let us admit at once that the popular ethic of hardness, downrightness and ruthlessness has much to command it as a refreshing reaction from the sentimentality and slushiness of what has passed for Christian morality among the middle classes, a morality of meekness and unselfishness which the master of industry foisted upon the masses, but which, to use the words of Jesus himself, they would "not touch with their little finger," which they never observe except perhaps with the narrow limits of their family circles where their class interests are not at stake. Let us for the moment leave entirely out of consideration the question whether the working classes are bound to observe any moral scruples, any rules of the game in their dealings and conflicts with their rulers except to observe that if something of the violence and unscrupulousness of big business occasionally creeps into the activities of labor it ill becomes some people to be or pretend to be fearfully shocked that their example is being copied.

Why the Complaint?

Confining ourselves entirely to the question of morality in connection with internal disputes in the labor movement, all those who have been in touch with unions when they were passing through such crises must have been struck with the fact that each side always bitterly complains about the unethical practices, the unfairness, the unscrupulousness of the other. There is always a tremendous amount of outraged sentiment manifested in the complaint—deep passion, a sense of having been stabbed in the back in the dark by one's dearest friend.

Now why such passionate complaints if people really admire hardness and believe that "anything goes"? Is this merely campaign bunk consciously intended to deceive? The circumstances under which such complaints are made and the intense feeling back of them rule out that supposition. Is it merely that people are enraged because the other side fights hard and threatens to defeat them? Doubtless this is a factor of some importance, but not, we believe, the only one.

We shall understand what is really happening,

if we recall what Stanley Hall and others have pointed out, namely that the morals of a group are not something other-worldly and superfluous, but the very definite practical thing we have in mind when we talk about "morals." A group holds together and factions because inside the group certain attitudes and rules are observed and enforced; the members feel kindly toward each other, respect each other, play fair. When this condition no longer holds, when morale is broken up, then the group is falling apart; and so essentially social are human beings that the worst thing that can happen to them is that some important group in which they have functioned should fall apart; the members of such a disintegrating group are dismayed and hurt far more than they consciously understand.

Now this is what is happening to union members in one of these bitter factional disputes. Moral scruples, the rules of the game are no longer observed, the morale is broken; this means the union is to just that extent falling apart (it does not matter now which is cause here and which is effect); the members are hurt because ties that meant even more to them than they realized are being snapped; they are subconsciously afraid of the evils that may overcome them because the group to which they looked for protection against the enemy is now helpless. Each member is secretly, unconsciously accusing himself and by a well known psychological process takes out on others his own sense of guilt and dismay and frustration.

Must Observe Rules.

Whether, therefore, moral rules are to obtain in the union is a question of the utmost practical importance. If an organization is to hold together, not to be seriously weakened in the face of the enemy, the rules of the game must be observed. For the sake of argument it may be admitted that situations may arise where this is no longer possible, but then we must understand precisely what has happened. In the strict sense of the term war has been declared. There is no longer one power group. There are two. As between two such groups there are never any rules. The morale of each group now depends precisely upon not having any moral relations, any common morale with the other group. Under the

circumstances it is quite silly to complain if one is hit below the belt or stabbed in the back.

Count the Cost.

We may close then with "a few words of application," after the manner of the old-fashioned exhorter. It takes two to make a quarrel. A hard-boiled trade union machine may, for example, hold on to power after its usefulness is at an

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end and employ unfair means in doing so; or vice versa, a group of "reds" in a union may be grasping for power under cover of advocating more progressive policies and use unfair means in doing so. In view of what we have said it behooves the offended party in either case to pause to consider whether it is worthwhile to meet violence with violence, deceit with deceit—in other words, to permit a declaration of war. It may be the thing to do. But it may not. The resultant loss may be greater than the gain. What advantage will the common enemy gain from our divisions? What losses will the rank and file whom all profess to serve be forced to endure?

Everyone justifies his own cruelties in a fight by the provocation of the other side. The implication is that if the enemy were only decent you would be. There really is something in it. Human beings are sometimes shamed into fair play. Men have sometimes ceased throwing mud when the one who was hit proved imperturbable. Besides, under certain circumstances, the mass might rally to the support of the party that kept its head and was a good sport, especially when the real interests of the mass were represented by that group. Certainly psychology has taught us enough about the combativeness of human nature to make it safe to assume that most of us wax warlike oftener than the facts warrant and to remind us here also of certain tricks our minds habitually play upon us: We are prone to rationalize, to exaggerate the foe's transgressions as an excuse for our own, and prone also to transference—that is, to believe that the other fellow hates us and is after our scalp when in reality we hate him and are after his scalp. All kinds of powerful, indecent, and childish urges lurk below the surface of consciousness in us all. They find release in a cracking good fight. The fight is not always on that account justifiable or necessary.

When the fight is over then most of those who engaged in it have to come together again. The group must be reconstituted. That means that morale—morality—is restored. Consideration, fair play, common decency, honor, prevail. Also, as we have pointed out some way back, the specific economic solution that was theoretically known, or might have been known, is applied to the industry involved. We may err in being too sentimental about the struggle and bitterness that intervened. We may err as surely by being too reckless about all the costs involved; how, we have tried to point out in these discussions, as also some means by which perhaps such excessive costs of progress may be reduced. Considering the lip homage we all pay to trade union unity and the united front the effort may be worthwhile.

This is the last article in the series on "Factionalism in the Labor Movement," by Mr. Muste. A limited number of back copies is available for anyone who has missed any of the articles.

QUICK EATING UNHEALTHY.

Quick eating in sandwich and automat shops is developing an unhealthy race, said Edward Flore, general president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance. "Unless hurried eating is abandoned, future generations will not be strong," the trade unionist said.

COULD SET EXAMPLE.

A correspondent in the Melbourne, Australia, Labor Call suggests that a good example be set by those who favor America cancelling its war debts.

"If America should relinquish the whole of her war claims, could not the bondholders of this country set her a good example by burning all their war bonds?" the correspondent asks.

"The English ship owners and coal mine proprietors could help in setting the example by returning all the profits made out of war-time activities."

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Is this year's convention of the American Federation of Labor the first that has been held in Detroit?

A.—No. American Federation of Labor conventions were held in Detroit in 1890 and 1899.

Q.—When did delegates from the British Trades Union Congress first attend an American Federation of Labor convention?

A.—In 1894, when the delegates were John Burns and David Holmes.

Q.—Is the labor press mentioned in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The constitution (Article II, Section 5) declares that one of the objects of the American Federation of Labor is "to aid and encourage the labor press of America."

Q.—What is the most recent declaration of the American Federation of Labor on the question of old age pensions?

A.—The 1923 convention said: "The American Federation of Labor endorses the principle of old age pensions for those who have given the best periods of their lives to industry in order that they may have sustenance without charity when they are no longer able to work." The executive council of the Federation is now compiling information on the subject, which will later be published.

Q.—Does organized labor favor laws limiting the number of hours of work?

A.—The American Federation of Labor is in favor of fixing the maximum number of hours of work for children, minors and women. It does not favor a legal limitation of the workday for adult men workers in private industries.

NOW IN REGULAR UNION.

In the largest demonstration since their strike started, textile workers in Passaic, N. J., and vicinity celebrated their affiliation to the United Textile Workers of America. More than 25,000 strikers and other members of the American Federation of Labor unions marched through the principal streets. Many banners, expressive of the strikers' determination, were carried.

President Green was represented by Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said workers reap far more benefit from intelligent understanding of their problems than through physical force. "At least such has been the experience of the United Textile Workers, and upon such a policy our organization is founded," he said.

The demonstration was an unusual incident in the history of organized labor. It marked the entrance of several thousand workers into an American Federation of Labor affiliate and the change of leadership in the midst of a strike.

The workers were unorganized when they struck 34 weeks ago because of a 10 per cent wage cut. They have been arrested, clubbed, enjoined, and subjected to other abuses, but are as determined as ever.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

UPSET ECONOMIC "LAW."

The claim that the stock market can be manipulated by financial interests furnishes endless amusement to wise men who talk of the "law of supply and demand."

But this wondrous "law" is repudiated almost daily by market authorities, who write for financial pages, wherein the average reader is not interested. The latest is from Ben Talbot, whom the New York World refers to as a "veteran appraiser of values."

Says Mr. Talbot:

"We feel like repeating again that political considerations furnish a motive for a strong stock market—a stock market sustained against drastic reactions by purchases from banking and big business quarters. The obvious reason for a market so sustained is to prevent a general business reaction, and, as a sequence, to keep down political discontent."

"The result of senatorial primaries, some of which have been adverse to the present national administration, seem to make it all the more necessary that the stock market be kept from declining in order that business will not decline, because business prosperity is now being put before the people as the big political issue."

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1926

If the officers of the Industrial Association would take a look at the gathering of delegates to the California State Federation of Labor, now in session at the Hotel Oakland across the bay, they would get concrete evidence of the failure of their assault upon the organized workers of this state. It is the largest convention, in point of numbers, in the history of the Federation, and there is great enthusiasm and confidence as to the future of the movement. Reports from all parts of the state are to the effect that the labor movement is flourishing and making steady gains in wages and conditions.

A group of world figures has put up to the League of Nations the proposition to do away with all conscript armies on the ground that it would have a tendency to reduce the possibility of wars. Nearly every nation in Europe has had some sort of compulsory military service because they have believed that in no other way could they get trained soldiers in time of need. In the United States there has never been anything resembling compulsory military service in time of peace, and the people of this country have never felt that they needed any such compulsion. The idea of abolishing compulsory military service was first suggested to those forming the League of Nations by President Wilson, and after eight years is now being urged by such men as Norman Angell, author of a book that created quite a lot of comment fifteen years ago. The book was "The Great Illusion," and in it Angell tried to demonstrate that there never could be a great war, lasting any great length of time or involving large armies. Time proved that he was the party harboring the illusion, because in 1914 the greatest war in the history of the world broke out and shattered his strongest arguments into a million pieces. Whether his arguments are any sounder now than they were a decade or two ago remains to be seen, though there are many people in every part of the world who will agree with him that the doing away with compulsory military service in time of peace would give us a very good start in the direction of preventing wars. The thing is at least worthy of a trial. The United States has been getting along fairly well under such a scheme of things.

Make Meetings Interesting

It is the uniform experience of labor officials and members of labor unions from one end of the country to the other that it is exceptionally difficult to secure a quorum to do the business of the local. Various reasons have been assigned for this indifference—the radio, the movies, the automobile—general prosperity. These are all factors which explain something of the apathy that does exist.

But is it not possible that the fault lies with the general character of the union meetings? So long as meetings are routine and a monotonous repetition of business, week after week, is it any wonder that they are not well attended?

Some unions have resorted to a fine to compel attendance. Such compulsion at best does not produce the results of permanent interest in the union's welfare; rather it means an enforced activity.

One answer to this problem is *education*. Make your union meetings interesting, instructive, educational, and your men will come because of the opportunity offered for *education*. One local union in the State of Colorado tried an educational hour three-quarters of an hour before each meeting night for nine months of the year, with marked results.

The plan was simple. At the close of each meeting suggestions were called for from the floor on the subjects that the members would like more information about at the next meeting. The subjects suggested would be put on a blackboard and then an agreement was had on the single subject to be presented. One of the members would next volunteer to look up the subject selected and report at the next meeting. During the week he would go to the public library and with the assistance of the librarian would secure information for his report.

At the next meeting night he would make his report and his fellow-members would join in the discussion. The subjects ranged from a local wage problem to the British general strike. But fundamentally the scheme worked! The attendance at this local union, which has closed its second year of educational hours, has been uniformly high. *Seventy-five per cent of the enrolled membership in the local union came each week to the meetings because they were interesting.* The plan of this local might well be adopted by every union in the country. Workers' Education should begin at labor's home—the local union.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Things seem to be shaping themselves for a big battle at the next session of Congress over the determination of a policy concerning the use that is to be made of the payments of foreign countries to the United States on war debts. There are those who believe this money should be used for governmental running expenses in order that taxation may be reduced at once, and there are others who believe that it should be used to retire bonds and thus reduce the government indebtedness. The next Congress will not be a new Congress. It will be made up of the same members who occupied seats during the last session. The Congress to be elected in November will not convene until December, 1927, so that there is not likely to be any great change in policy until that time. The President, who apparently favors the bond retirement plan, will undoubtedly have his way, keep taxation at the present level and use the money to reduce the national debt. There is no way of telling at present just what the vast majority of the people would desire in the premises, so that there is little chance of any very radical change in policy being put over at the next session of Congress.

Consider the case of H. H. Aylesworth. Before he was thirty this bright young man was chairman of the Colorado Public Utilities Commission. The National Electric Light Association, which is always ready to buy brains that might be used against it, took him away from that job to make him a publicity director for the associated light and power industries of the country. Now, Mr. Aylesworth appears as president of the National Broadcasting Company, backed by the General Electric and the Radio Corporation of America. Who says America isn't a land of opportunity for bright young men? But unless we are greatly mistaken it will be no land of opportunity at all for speakers on the radio who want to attack private exploitation of super power. What chance will Mr. Aylesworth, late of the National Electric Light Association and now the glorified employee of the General Electric, give to labor or farmer speakers demanding the adoption of the Ontario Plan for our super power? What chance will he give Senator Norris to fight for public development of Muscle Shoals by speeches over the radio? None of you boys and girls has to be very bright to guess that answer.

A short paragraph in the newspaper tells us that the union formed by the defeated subway strikers in New York City has been taken in by the Amalgamated Street Railway Workers on terms which means that the subway men will not be split up into different locals, according to departments. This, it will be remembered, was the great stumbling block during the strike. It is a good thing that this difficulty has been straightened out. For the present it looks a little like locking the barn door after the horse is stolen. But other days are coming and with them other opportunities to organize the workers.

There is little doubt that Germany's belated reception into the League of Nations is at once evidence of better feeling in Europe and some additional guarantee of its maintenance. Disappointing as is the League in many ways, on the whole its continued existence makes for peace rather than war. It is Mussolini and the dictators who hate it worst. The League showed considerable decency in refusing to be coerced by Spain and Brazil. Both those nations are likely to decide before long that after all they will not take their guns and other toys and go and play by themselves.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Customers push my goods for me," said the manufacturer.

"What line are you in, anyway?" asked the hardware jobber.

"Baby carriages," was the reply.—Good Hardware.

"My husband has no bad habits whatever," boasted a wife. "He never drinks, and he spends all his evenings at home. Why, he doesn't even belong to a club."

"Does he smoke?" inquired a friend.

"Only in moderation. He likes a cigar after he has had a good dinner, but I don't suppose he smokes two cigars a month."—Philadelphia Record.

An Irish witness was being examined as to his knowledge of a shooting affair.

"Did you see the shot fired?" the magistrate asked.

"No, sorr; I only heard it," was the evasive reply.

"The evidence is not satisfactory," replied the magistrate sternly. "Stand down."

The witness turned round to leave the box and directly his back was turned he laughed derisively.

The magistrate, indignant at this contempt of court, called him back and asked him how he dared to laugh in court.

"Did you see me laugh, your honor?" queried the offender.

"No, sir, but I heard you," was the irate reply.

"That evidence is not satisfactory," said Pat. And this time everybody laughed.—The Hudsonian.

A colored school teacher is credited with the following: "The word 'pants' am an uncommon noun, because pants am singular at the top and plural at the bottom."—Boston Transcript.

Teacher (in grammar class)—"Willie, tell me what it is when I say, I love, you love, he loves—"

Willie—"That's one of them triangles—where somebody gets shot."—Notre Dame Juggler.

Louis had completed his first day at school and had climbed up on his father's lap to give dad his impressions thereof.

"Well," said dad, "how do you think you will like school?"

"To tell you the honest truth, dad," he answered, "I believe I've started something I can't finish."—Kansas City Star.

A teacher asked her class to write an essay on London. She was surprised to read the following attempt:

"The people of London are noted for their stupidity."

The young author was asked how he got the idea.

"Please, miss," he said, "it says in the text book that the population of London is very dense."—Exchange.

An American lawyer was sitting at his desk one day when a Chinaman entered.

"You lawyer?" he asked.

"Yes. What can I do for you?"

"You good lawyer?"

"I hope so."

"How much you charge if one Chinaman killum 'nuther Chinaman to get him off?"

"Oh, about \$500 to defend a person accused of murder."

Some days later the Chinaman returned and banked down \$500 on the lawyer's desk.

"All right," he said, "I killum."—Railway Age.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Two stories of almost fairy-tale character have been in the news lately. What sort of a world do they forecast? Scientists, in their meetings, have been telling us what they are up to. One thinks we are almost where the power of the atom is to be released for human use. There is so much power in the atom, so much terrifically high energy, that if it is ever made available for human use, the age of miracles will, indeed, seem to have come upon us.

* * *

Another scientist tells us that a new alloy is about to be brought forth for commercial use. New, stronger and more ductile alloys have been made possible by development of a flame of about 9000 degrees Fahrenheit, the hottest ever known. This is the atomic-hydrogen flame, with the peculiar properties of the atom again playing a leading role. Materials welded with this flame can be enamelled, whereas with processes now in use that is not possible, due to the inevitable scale. But this is not all that is in sight as the result of new welding processes. Scientists see the day, not so far away, when the riveter, jumping-jack of the skyscraper skeletons, will no longer decorate the wide open spaces aloft. Structural steel, they say, will be welded instead of riveted.

* * *

Science is great and through its developments man gradually overcomes the obstacles of his environment. There are days when it seems as if man will never know what to do with the wonders which he brings forth out of the bag of tricks, but he has thus far had so very little time in which to work matters out. There is a lizard in the zoo in Bronx Park, New York, which is much older than any man now living. This lizard probably has lived as long as the American Republic has existed. Surely, we ought to give mankind at least the lifetime of a couple of lizard generations to perfect the technic of civilization. The lizard is the last remnant of the monsters of Jules Verne's Lost World. The rest have gone their way, into dust. There seems to be hope for the human race.

* * *

Statisticians tell us that we have oil for only a few years. They used to warn us about coal. When oil and coal have been used up—and perhaps before that—science will bring us better and cheaper heat, light and power, all three being one and interchangeable, as any automobile driver knows, turning gasoline into power for the motor, electricity for the lights and the spark, and into heat for the comfort of himself and his passengers. There seems to be no need for worry about our material future—about our sources of supply. What we need to worry about are our human relations, about getting along in the mass, about giving each man his due, about what might almost be called the great abstractions, for these are the things that really make life worth while, or else make it almost intolerable. Russia, with enormous resources, has political and industrial slaves. Materials alone do not suffice. If man can take care of his relations of man, providing justice and freedom, science will do the rest.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher,
Professor of Economics, Yale University.

XI—WHAT FIXES THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR.

In the last story was described what is meant by the purchasing power of the dollar. In this we shall see what forces fix that purchasing power.

The reader will notice that this is the first time in this series of articles that causes have been discussed. All of the preceding eight stories have been confined to describing the economic world in which we live. We are now ready to explain how it operates. In other words, thus far we have studied, so to speak, economic anatomy; but now we are to study economic physiology.

As we know, the purchasing power of the dollar is simply the price level upside down. As one goes up the other goes down in the same proportion. So in explaining the purchasing power of the dollar we are explaining the general level, or scale, of prices.

Now it is much simpler to explain this general level of prices than to explain any one price, surprising as this may sound. The first step in understanding why wheat is worth say two dollars a bushel is to explain why the dollar is worth what it is.

The purchasing power of the dollar, or the general level of prices, is explained chiefly by the "equation of exchange"—the fact that money and goods are always balanced against each other.

If you buy ten pounds of sugar at nine cents a pound, of course what you pay is the ten pounds multiplied by the nine cents per pound, or ninety cents. You pay 90 cents, which equals 10 pounds multiplied by 9 cents.

Every other purchase may be expressed in the same way. The money spent is always equal to the amount bought multiplied by the price. We might write thousands of such equations. Besides the one for sugar are those for wheat, steel, cloth, and so on, one for every purchase in the country. But we can combine them all into one: The total number of dollars exchanged for goods in, say, 1926, is equal to the total amounts of goods exchanged each multiplied by its price.

In figures, the money side, or left hand side, of the equation might be, say, \$100,000,000,000. The other, or goods side, or right hand side, however, consists not of one figure but of thousands of separate items—for sugar, wheat, steel, etc., etc.

But these thousands of items can be combined by adding all the amounts bought (say 20 billion units) and multiplying this by the average price per unit (say \$5.00 per unit).

We shall then have, as the combined, "equation of exchange," \$100,000,000,000, is equal to 20,000,000,000 units multiplied by \$5.00 per unit.

This equation is like the first equation (that for sugar) except that the price, \$5.00, is now not the price of sugar nor of any other one commodity but an average of all prices, and the amount is the total number of units in all the trade of the country.

Of course these units are a miscellaneous lot—pounds of sugar, tons of coal, bushels of wheat, quarts of milk, yards of cloth, acres of land, etc., and the result would be different if we measured say, sugar in tons instead of pounds, or coal in pounds instead of tons, etc., etc. We may select

any set of such units we wish, but a good way is to select units having nearly the same value. As the values are constantly changing, a certain year, say 1913, may be chosen and the unit of each commodity taken so as to be about a dollar's worth at that time. Thus the unit for sugar might be fifteen pounds instead of one pound.

In this way the right hand of the equation has become the sum of all amounts of goods exchanged (or the volume of trade) multiplied by the general level, or scale of prices or the index number of prices.

Having reduced the right hand side to two factors—trade and price index, we shall next, for convenience, change the left hand side. The left hand side gives \$100,000,000,000 as the total sum of dollars spent or exchanged during the year. This \$100,000,000,000 is much more than the total currency in existence because each dollar is spent several times in a year.

The average number of times the total currency is spent, or turned over, in a year is called the velocity of circulation. It may be, say, 40 times a year. Then the total number of dollars spent will be the number of dollars in circulation (say \$2,500,000,000) multiplied by the average velocity of circulation (say forty) which makes up the \$100,000,000,000 or total spent.

So we have as our equation of exchange, in its final form: \$2,500,000,000 in circulation multiplied by forty times a year is equal to 20,000,000,000 units multiplied by \$5.00 per unit.

Or, in general terms, currency in circulation multiplied by its velocity of circulation is equal to the volume of trade multiplied by the index number or price level. This is the most important principle fixing the price level.

To illustrate, if the currency should be doubled in quantity—"inflated" (becoming say \$5,000,000,000) while the velocity should remain unchanged (say at forty) and the volume of trade should also remain unchanged (20,000,000,000 units), the price index would have to double (to \$10.00 per unit). Of course, in actual fact, the velocity does not stay constant nor do any other elements in the equation. They are all constantly changing, but yet in such a way as to keep the equation true.

The velocity of circulation changes the least and slowest. It is largely fixed by the convenience of the people. Some people find it convenient to keep in their pockets, or in the bank, a great deal of ready cash in proportion to their annual expenditures, and turn it over slowly; others like to get along with very little and turn it over rapidly. In a city, money circulates faster than in the country, and in a large city faster than in a small one. It is also true that the velocity of circulation fluctuates up and down with the short time fluctuations of the volume of trade. In the long run, however, the velocity changes slowly, tending gradually to increase.

The other two factors, trade and currency, fluctuate far more. Trade tends to increase. If currency would keep pace steadily the price index would keep steady. But currency is sometimes inflated out of all proportion to trade and sometimes deflated.

Practically, then, it is the currency which is the most variable and unruly factor. Its inflation and deflation raise or lower prices far more often and more sharply than any variation in the velocity of circulation or even in the volume of trade. In other words, the master key to the price level is

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the inflation or deflation of the currency. The great reason why prices rose millions of times in Germany after the war, was the inflation of paper money (although at the same time velocity of circulation increased and the volume of trade decreased); and the great reason why prices in Germany today have snapped back is that the over plentiful paper marks were abolished and their place taken by the scarcer gold marks. In the same way the great reason why prices today are high in France and Italy and the franc and lira are worth so little is inflation. The great reason why the price level in America is 50 per cent above the pre-war level is that there are more dollars of currency in circulation both in the form of money in people's pockets and tills and in the form of deposits subject to check in the banks.

In short, currency—that is, money and deposits—is a little like any other good in that when it is scarce it is dear and when it is abundant it is cheap.

The chief conclusion is that inflation, increasing the number of dollars in circulation relatively to the volume of trade to be done with those dollars tends to raise prices in general while deflation, or decreasing the number of dollars in circulation relatively to the volume of trade to be done tends to lower prices.

THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US.—XIV.

For thousands of years the people have been swayed by oratory. Ever since Washington's administration the promise of government economy and a business administration of public affairs has been used, and it is still good. Despite the slogans, however, cost of government has increased 180 per cent since 1913. But no matter what the issue—and every election has an "issue" that lends itself to the inspiration of oratory—the election is determined largely by the economic status of the workers and by the force of eloquence calculated to fan their prejudices to a blaze.

It is refreshing, therefore, as related last week, to find women of the American Federation of Labor withdrawing from national conference because they could not stem the tide of oratory. It is doubly refreshing because of the evident sincerity of the labor women. Of the lack of sincerity of professional upholders, perhaps one incident is insufficient proof, but here is the incident: It was at a select little meeting of "workers" in the great field of reform, where each felt highly important even if each was just a little uneasy that some circumstance might drop him off the payroll, that word was received that the national Congress had failed to pass the suffrage amendment to the constitution.

In the party was a young woman who ostensibly was laboring with ardor to achieve the enfranchisement of women. That such a step in the progress of civilization eventually was inevitable was patent to all. The problem was to herd the women into the political party that set them free,

just as the problem of the sixties was to herd the new freedmen into the party that had set them free.

So this problem was bandied back and forth among the politicians, each awaiting the proper setting where their party could claim the "credit" for achieving this reform in our political system. That the proper party credit should result was of vastly more consequence than that the reform should be born.

So the Women's Party was organized, and professional leaders went about gathering into the fold all those good women who believed they were as capable as men—or at least no more incapable or no more likely to be fooled by studied appeals to their emotions than men—to guide the destinies of the republic. The partisan political affiliations of the leaders, of course, were buried deep down in their souls.

But is it not a safe presumption that a woman suffrage leader who was a member of the famous poodle-dog special—that disastrous Republican enterprise that re-elected Woodrow Wilson president of the United States—was as deeply interested in remaining on the payroll as she was in achieving the reform for the benefit of the women, the nation, civilization itself?

If that is not a safe presumption, let us pursue the incident just a little further. Word had been received that Congress had failed to pass the suffrage amendment. In these circumstances one might expect great disappointment, bitter tears, frenzied words, and other manifestations of disapproval on the part of so ardent an advocate of this particular plan of saving the country, uplifting the people, achieving liberty and freedom, and other things by so simple a process as a constitutional amendment. But that was not the reaction.

She read the telegram in great excitement. She was quite breathless. She read it twice, so she was absolutely sure she had gathered the full and true meaning of the words—that Congress had failed to pass the amendment.

Joy never was apotheosized more perfectly. Happiness was never so faultlessly painted or sculptured as is showed in her sparkling eyes and glad smile. Literally she danced up and down. "Oh!" she exclaimed (the glorified exaltation cannot be represented by the printed word; it must be imagined)—"Oh, two more years for Florence!"

She was on the payroll for two years more. The reform could not be accomplished until the next session of Congress.

And since the reform has been accomplished, the women's leaders who claim the prestige for having "put it over" are still "in the work" of delivering the women's votes to the party that set them free.

No one can be perfectly free till all are free; no one can be perfectly moral till all are moral; no one can be perfectly happy till all are happy.—Herbert Spencer.

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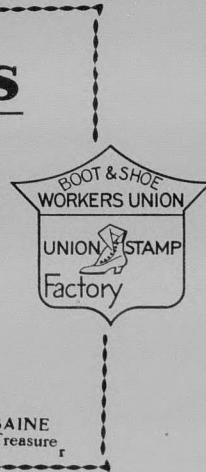
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The September meeting of Typographical Union No. 21, held last Sunday, was fairly well attended and presided over by First Vice-President C. M. Baker, in the absence of President Stauffer, who was in attendance at the Colorado Springs Convention of the I. T. U. The membership statement as presented by the secretary showed a total enrollment of 1442 as of September 18th. It also indicated that sixty-four traveling cards were deposited in this union during the last fiscal month, and forty-nine withdrawn. Propositions for membership were received from Robert H. Dawson, Grace C. Hamblen and Alta M. Stewart. These applications will be considered by the membership committee at its next meeting. The apprentice committee reported that a few of the apprentices had been somewhat dilatory in responding to requests to appear before the committee or to perform other duties that they are asked from time to time to do. The committee gave notice that, unless more interest is shown and immediate improvement is manifest, a request will be made at the next meeting for the cancellation of the registration of those apprentices who are inclined to be derelict in these matters. Such a request, if granted by the union, would deprive such apprentices of the privilege of working in union composing rooms. Alice I. Little, Albert J. Mendoza and Emil Wenzel (journeymen), E. H. Cagley, R. J. DiGrazia, J. A. Freiberg, E. W. Graham, J. A. Locati and C. M. Mumby (apprentices) were received into membership, after having been obligated and instructed by the presiding officer. Action on amendments to the election laws of the union recommended by the executive committee was, on motion, postponed for one month, and the secretary was instructed to have the amendments printed and distributed to the membership prior to the October meeting of the union. A. H. Nelson, a graduate of the I. T. U. course of instruction in printing, was presented with his diploma. The union's representatives on the board of arbitration, which has for some time been endeavoring to adjust a new agreement with the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, presented a comprehensive report outlining the work of the board since the August meeting of the union. The special committee appointed to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of Charles P. Barrett, president of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46, presented a report that was adopted unanimously by a rising vote of the membership. The meeting was one of the shortest on record in recent months. It adjourned at 2:15 o'clock p.m.

President Stauffer, one of the union's delegates to the Colorado Springs convention, is back on the job, he having returned from the Home City last Tuesday evening. The membership may expect a somewhat comprehensive review of the work of the convention in the next issue of the Labor Clarion. Delegate Knell accompanied President Stauffer on the return trip from the convention.

Thomas J. Wayne, who affiliated with San Francisco Union in August, 1924, died on a train near Woodland, California, on September 15th, while he and his wife were en route to Seattle, Washington, to pay a visit to their daughter. Mr. Wayne's death was very sudden. He apparently was enjoying the best of health when stricken. Mr. Wayne was connected with the Metropolitan Casualty Company of New York, and at the time of his demise was manager of the claims department of that organization. He was a native of Houghton, Michigan, and forty-eight years old when called upon to respond to the final summons. His remains were expressed from Woodland to Oakland, where the funeral was held last Tuesday. Interment was in Mountain View Cemetery. While Mr. Wayne had not been actively engaged

in the printing business for some time, he never lost interest in the progress and success of the union of which he was a member. He had a wide circle of acquaintances among the members of his craft in the Bay region, Los Angeles and Seattle who highly esteemed friendship and who, with the bereaved members of his family, feel his loss very keenly.

Announcement has been made of the birth of a daughter to the wife of Larry Hendricks, night foreman of the Bulletin composing room, Friday, September 17th. It is a pleasure to report that the mother and the lusty young daughter are in the best of health, and that the momentarily concerned father was never beyond absolute control by his associates on the Bulletin.

Joe Prentiss, claiming to be the most youthful of the older kids in the makeup department of the Bulletin, and Charles Sarcander, linotypist on that paper, have returned from a vacation and well-earned rest in Yosemite National Park. They also relaxed for a few days at Richardson Springs.

The redoubtable "Colonel" Niles of Stockton has returned to his abode in the Slough City, after having spent a week with some of his old pals who are engaged in the printing business in San Francisco. The "Colonel" has several good plans for ironing out the differences between the advocates of trade unionism in Stockton and those that are otherwise inclined. Details of his scheme may be had by applying to the "Colonel."

Al Phillips, probably ranking senior member of the Bulletin composing room, has returned from a delightful vacation at Santa Cruz and the magnificent redwood groves in the vicinity of that popular resort.

The death of Harry Gibb, first vice-president of Typographical Union No. 21 in 1898 and its president in 1899 and 1900, is announced in the September issue of the International Typographical Union Journal. Mr. Gibb died in Bellingham, Washington. The cause of his death was myocarditis. He was fifty-nine years of age. There are many members of the local Typographical Union who remember the activities of Mr. Gibb in the cause of trade unionism years ago. News of his death was received with sorrow by his numerous friends in this city.

Eddie Drummond, who deposited a Boston Typographical Union card in San Francisco union a year ago, went to Montana last May and was married in Anaconda, July 17th, to Miss Loula Allred, a resident of San Francisco. The young couple arrived in San Francisco a week ago. They expect to make their home here. Mr. Drummond is a member of the Western Newspaper Union chapel, and he and his bride have the best wishes of a host of friends.

Henry Thayer, lino engineer on the Bulletin, is back from an extended automobile tour in the Northwest. His itinerary included Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and about all of the intervening flag stations. Let Henry tell you of his thrilling ride over the newly "completed" (?) Redwood Highway.

From the Los Angeles Echo, "a weekly newspaper, published in the interest and welfare of the community," with offices at 1535 Sunset Boulevard, the Citizen gains the information below that

is of great interest to organized labor and a great mass of people also, noted below. It seems to be a great "scoop" on the part of the Echo, of which Elizabeth Holbrook is named as owner, publisher and manager and Grace Kerwin as editor. In the issue of August 13 the following startling interview is given as emanating from Harry Chandler, of the Los Angeles Times, reported as having been held in his office. The interviewer states that a number of other subjects were talked of, one being that he desired to see "False Words" Richardson re-elected Governor, which is understood to be a laudable ambition of Chandler, but he said he desired the re-election because the party under discussion was a newspaper man. But be all that as it may, the part that interests organized labor is the following, taken verbatim from the Echo:

"Mr. Chandler," I ventured, "I have heard that you were opposed to unions—"

"I am opposed to the abuses of unionism," he interrupted quickly, without waiting for a direct question. "But unions are a very necessary thing, and I would not wipe out unions if I could. Human nature is the same the world over, and when one side has too much power, then there is tyranny."

"The public has the idea that we would do away with unions," he continued, earnestly, "but that is not true. If one class gets so strong that it can dictate, then it would destroy the country. A proper balance between the two will keep us in the best shape."

The above is given for what it is worth and the Citizen has no further comment to make at this time.—Los Angeles Citizen.

Harry Bowman couldn't stand it any longer, everyone taking vacations and one thing and another, so he hired himself a sub and will rusticate around for a spell. C. C. Chamberlain is working the slip and will try to uphold Harry's end of the argument at all times.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By Victor Aro.

Cyril Schneider, ambitious apprentice at the Chronicle, was married last week to Miss Claribel

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Co-op Brands—Dreadnaught Brands are on the "We Don't Patronize List," United Garment Workers of America.

Nora Hartford at Redwood City. The couple will return from their honeymoon in Mendocino County next week to settle down to the serious business of married life. His friends wish him happiness and a "howling" success.

A sub was slipped up by "Bill" McKnight, delegate to the State Federation of Labor, who has gone to the convention at Oakland.

"Bob" Fleming is laying off for a while from the rigorous duties of ad man.

John Long reports that friends of "Francisco" De Jarnatt were surprised last week when he exhibited a letter from the curator of the Mexican National Museum, requesting him to return and prepare freehand drawings of the principal Maya and Aztec temples, yet standing in that country. De Jarnatt had already established a reputation as a cubist painter and he was gratified to learn that his reputation extends so far. He may return to his native land shortly to take up the assignment.

Daily News Chapel Items—By L. L. Heagney.

Sunshine he craved and sunshine he determined to get, if he had to keep traveling as far as the equator. Them were his sentiments as Bill Leslie hitched his Lizzie and ambled away southward for a few weeks.

Eddie Haefer is performing in Mr. Leslie's job and is getting plenty of practice starting distributors. Eddie says he didn't know "On the roof" was such a favorite expression with operators.

It's doubtful if Harvey Bell ever got up so early in his life, unless he never went to bed, as he arises nowadays, for he's polishing the keys at 6:30 a.m. Harry Crotty and Harry Bell are keen to find out how he got such a good shift.

Curious to know why the gallant Texans gave "Ma" Ferguson the air at the last election, Jack Griffin packed a suit case and patronized the Espee. Let's hope he reports his observations shortly.

Hard to keep a good man down. Sickness laid Frank Vaughan perpendicular for a few days, but the old boy is on his feet again and going strong.

A new name appears on the slipboard, that of James Santich, who is claiming apprentice priority, he having passed the I.T.U. exes with flying colors and had six months trimmed from his apprenticeship.

Shopping News Chapel Personals.

The vacation season is over and all the boys are back on their respective jobs, more or less the better off for the vacations of two weeks which are given, with pay, to all employees.

A. C. (Bert) Hammond was the first to go. He "rested up" after his year's work by helping his wife move, putting up window shades, laying carpets, etc., and building his pet German police pooch a new kennel.

Neal Henderson then hied himself up the Redwood Highway to some choice fishing holes in Humboldt County for four weeks. He enjoyed the fishing immensely, but has been strangely silent as to the catches he made.

Skipper Stuck got out his trusty Chandler and joyfully started out for Oregon, Washington and way points. He spent a few days at Hood River, Oregon; climbed Mount Hood, ate some snow, then visited in Portland a few days. Starting back the Redwood Highway, he ran into streaks of bad luck and reached the office much the worse for a bad spill and a tough trip home.

Howard Smith took his first week visiting his wife's people in the High Sierra at Loyalton, then spent a week with his mother at Kelseyville.

Claude ("Bud") Stuck, apprentice No. 2, came next. He got as far away as Emerald Lake (one afternoon). "Bud" spent most of his two weeks out at Ingleside golf links chasing the little elusive white pill.

Billy Nagle, the other apprentice, spent most of his time in Sacramento with his mother. Inciden-

tally, he spent most of his money and all leisure moments trying to get his Hudson all tuned up.

Jack Daigneault unlimbered his Willys-Knight and rambled up to Lake Tahoe. He says he had the best time on a vacation he ever had.

L. E. Anderson ("Andy," of course) took care of the extra work while the boys were gone, while Pete Chickenoff, one of our errand boys, played on the proof press and did office boy work while the apprentices were away.

Mack D. Ward, formerly ad foreman of the Bulletin, was a very welcome addition to our chapel recently. Mack didn't get a vacation this year, but he's sure got all plans laid for his next year's jaunt.

Harry Ireland, formerly of the Call, has succeeded Night Foreman Howard Smith, who, as a married man, much prefers the day shift.

INJUNCTION RECALLED BY TRIAL.

When Attorney-General Daugherty was thundering for law and order during the shop men's strike, was he aware of a \$441,000 graft in connection with alien property held by the government?

The money was handled by John T. King, of Connecticut, since deceased; by Richard Merton, of Germany, who came to this country to secure the return of \$7,000,000 worth of alien property when President Harding was inaugurated. King was high in the councils of the then national administration.

Daugherty and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, are on trial before the New York Federal Court for conspiracy in connection with the graft. The accused were entrusted with \$350,000,000 worth of alien enemy property that was seized during the World War.

It is the first time in the history of this country that a cabinet official was arrested on criminal charges in connection with his office.

"If a people are to be in a position to judge the conduct of their government to decide whether it is doing well or ill, to decide the merits of public policy at all; if, indeed, they are to preserve the capacity for sound judgment, they must have the facts put before them not only as the government would have them put, but also as those who disagree with the government may desire to put them. In other words, the problem of the press, its place in society, its control, is directly related to the very fundamental problem of freedom of discussion as the indispensable condition of truth; to the fact that all government—and all peoples—need criticism; that without the correcting influence of unpopular opinions—that is to say, new and unusual opinions which governments and peoples alike always wish to suppress—popular opinion would steadily deteriorate in worth and the capacity for self-government decline."—From "The Press and the Organization of Society," by Norman Angell.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

SLUSH FUNDS NOT NECESSARY.

Governor Blaine of Wisconsin has refuted the claim of primary corruptionists that it is impossible to win a primary election without the lavish use of money. The Badger State's executive defeated Senator Lenroot for the senatorial nomination and makes affidavit that his expenses total \$3287. Yet there are many men who defend the expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000 by one group in Pennsylvania. The population of the two states are 2,500,000 and 9,000,000, respectively. In Iowa, former United States Senator Brookhart won the senatorial nomination at a cost of \$1479. His rival, the late Senator Cummins, spent \$4899. Senator Curtis of Kansas spent \$110 to win the nomination, while his successful opponent spent less than \$500.

Senator Harrel of Oklahoma succeeded at a cost of \$2339, and his opponent, U. S. Stone, was nominated at an expenditure of \$207. Senator Nye of North Dakota spent \$362, and in Nebraska the entire 12 successful candidates for Congress had a total outlay of \$2194. In North Carolina, where a nomination is equivalent to election, Senator Overman spent \$1700, and his defeated rival reports \$1200. In Florida, where the same political conditions prevail, Senator Fletcher reported \$3804. Senator Norbeck of South Dakota spent \$1876.

LEGALIZES PEONAGE.

The vagrancy law and the fee system of Texas are used to legalize peonage, according to charges filed with C. W. Woodman, of the United States Labor Bureau, against South Texas cotton growers.

Cotton pickers complain that they have been sold "in bunches" to farmers, and when they cease work they are arrested for swindling.

The charges are being investigated by Mr. Woodman. "There is no law in Texas which permits a man to be held in employment, for that would be peonage," he said.

COULD PAY STATE DEBT.

Failure to apply physical chemistry in the manufacture of iron and steel causes an annual loss equal to the debt of Pennsylvania, Dr. Charles H. Herty told delegates to the Congress of American Industry.

The speaker said that the iron and steel industry gives much attention to the finished product, but ignores the great waste caused by defective raw material.

"This may seem like an exaggeration," he said, "but I know what I am talking about. If Judge Gary or Charles Schwab could only see their mistakes along these lines they would soon wake up and their stockholders would profit by increased dividends."

"The new patient in Ward B is very good-looking," said the nurse.

"Yes," agreed the matron, "but don't wash his face. He's had that done by four nurses this morning."—Tit-Bits.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of September 17, 1926.
Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Upholsters' No. 28, for Bros. Bond and Bruce. Delegates seated.

Communications—From United Garment Workers of America, St. Louis, Mo., relative to the unfair attitude of the Curlee Clothing Company of that city.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Upholsters' Union No. 28, requesting the Council to place the Universal Furniture Company and the Dieringer Furniture Company on the unfair list. From the Janitors' Union No. 9, requesting the Council to place the Bulletin on the unfair list.

Referred to Board of Directors of Labor Clarion—From Waiters' Union No. 30, protesting the advertisement of the Clinton Cafeteria in the Labor Day Edition of the Labor Clarion.

Resolutions—Submitted by Delegate George Flatley (Electrical Workers' Union No. 151) relative to the Mayor's veto of the Modesto Electric Contract, and requesting the Council to urge upon the Board of Supervisors to stand by their former vote on this question and to maintain a consistent and faithful stand on this most important question. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Resolutions introduced by Delegates Flatley (Electrical Workers' Union No. 151), J. J. Murphy (Post Office Clerks), F. J. Ferguson (Trackmen), J. J. Blanchard (Carmen), J. A. O'Connell, secretary Labor Council, as follows: That we deem it reasonable and just the present salaries of the Board of Supervisors be raised by means of a charter amendment to be submitted for adoption by the voters at the coming election, and that Section 2 of Chapter 1 of Article II be amended to provide that the Board of Supervisors shall receive a salary equal to one-half of the salary paid to the Assessor. On motion the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions were submitted by Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, requesting the Council to petition the Board of Supervisors to establish a budget system for disbursing the operating fund of the Municipal Railway as provided for by Charter Amendment No. 33. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Resolution.

WHEREAS, In the month of January, 1925, the San Francisco Labor Council requested that an increase in wage schedules be granted to certain groups employed in the Municipal Railway service; and,

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works in a communication addressed to the Board of Supervisors, dated November 25, 1925, stated there were no funds available for such increases, and suggested that ways and means should be found, if the funds of the Municipal Railway would justify it, to provide the necessary money for such increases; and,

WHEREAS, After an exhaustive investigation by the joint committees of Finance and Public Utilities of the financial condition of the Municipal Railway, the Board of Supervisors unanimously recommended that the Board of Public Works grant an increase of forty cents a day to the crafts mentioned by the Labor Clarion, which recommendation was accepted by the representatives of all the groups of employees interested and by the secretary of the Labor Council; and,

WHEREAS, Contrary to its statement to the

Board of Supervisors under date of November 25, 1925, that no funds were available, the Board of Public Works granted a certain group of Municipal Railway employees an increase of forty cents a day, to be paid out of a fund under its assumed jurisdiction, and has since steadfastly refused to consider the other crafts; and,

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Labor Council questions the right of the Board of Public Works to disburse any funds of the Municipal Railway without authority of the Board of Supervisors, as provided in Section 16, Article XII, of the City Charter; therefore,

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in meeting assembled this 17th day of September, 1926, to petition the Board of Supervisors to establish a budget system for disbursing the operating funds of the Municipal Railway, as provided in Charter Amendment 33 for all other departments under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Works, and to appropriate sufficient funds monthly and semi-monthly to meet such budget requirements; and further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Board of Supervisors and to Auditor Boyle.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that affiliated unions donate to the British Miners as liberally as their treasuries will permit. Recommended that the matter pertaining to the purchase of stock in the Labor Bank, that the matter lay over for one week. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Tailors—Requested a demand for their label; Oregon Woolen Mills is unfair. Culinary Workers—Clinton Cafeterias are unfair. Auto Mechanics—Will donate to British Miners. Cracker Bakers—Will have an organizer in the field; National Biscuit Company still unfair.

Bro. Edward Roseburg addressed the Council on the Water and Power Act, and requested the Council to reaffirm its position on same. On motion the Council reiterated its former position on said act.

Special Order.

The Educational Committee took charge of the

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

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meeting and presented its program in compliance with the request of the American Federation of Labor's Educational Committee that information be secured from local labor relative to its attitude toward three recent innovations in public school education, known as Intelligence Testing, the Junior High School, and the Gary or Platoon system, also known as the Work-Study-Play Plan. San Francisco Superintendent Joseph Marr Gwynn was introduced and addressed the Council on Mental Tests as used to ascertain the abilities of school children; Mr. W. C. Nolan addressed the Council on the subject of the Junior High School, its purposes and scope of instruction. A pamphlet containing a summary of the features of the latter subject was distributed to the delegates, also a questionnaire relating to all the foregoing subjects; the replies were collected, and the committee announced that the information would at once be forwarded to the Educational Committee of the American Federation of Labor, which is seeking such information. On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to the speakers for their interesting and instructive addresses.

Receipts—\$670.56. Expenses—\$195.00.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, September 1st, 1926, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. Meeting was called to order at 8:00 o'clock by President J. R. Matherson. Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Communications—From the Union Label Collar Company, in regard to Union Made Collars, read, noted, and filed. Minutes of the Building Trades read, noted, and filed. From the Emerson Manufacturing Company, in regards to flags for Labor Day, read, noted, and filed. From Al Sandell, the Tailor, in regard to the Label Directory, read, noted, and filed.

Credentials—From the Hoisting Engineers; moved, seconded, and carried that the credentials be received and the delegate seated.

Officers and Committee Reports—The Agitation Committee reported that they met last Monday evening, August 30th, and completed all the arrangements for the Labor Day parade. Brother Van Horn appeared before the committee and asked for the league to put on a show for the Cigar Makers next Friday evening. Moved, seconded, and carried that the report of the committee be received and concurred in. Label Agent W. G. Desepete rendered a wonderful report of his work for the last two weeks. Moved and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in. Trustees reported favorable on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Waiters, business is good. Lumbermen, business is fair. Carpenters' No. 483, business is fair. Cigar Makers, business is fair. Steam Fitters, business is fair. Glove Workers, business is fair. Carpenters' No. 34, business is fair. Hoisting Engineers, business is fair. Janitors, business is fair.

New business—Moved, seconded, and carried that all delegates that will donate their services in helping dress the float will be paid their transportation across the bay.

Moved, seconded, and carried that the Label Agent be given power to hire a man to help him build the float.

Dues, \$13.00. Agent fund, \$62.63. Total, \$75.63. Disbursements, \$120.63.

There being no further business to come before the league, we adjourned at 9:00 o'clock to meet again on Wednesday evening, September 15th, 1926. Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

ORGANIZED LABOR DESTROYS TRADITION.

Organized labor is a standing challenge to tradition. As a broom, it sweeps aside the cobwebs of antiquity and points the road to improved social, economic, and political methods. It cannot too often be repeated that organized workers have led in every forward movement.

The eight-hour day, for instance, is now accepted. Not a single person of standing in America will deny its value. It seems but yesterday, however, that those who first urged this cause were jailed, enjoined, and denounced.

Every other advance has the same record of blind opposition by the defenders of standpatriotism.

Proposals whose value were self-evident at the time were opposed because it was not—and is not today—considered "safe" to encourage workers by conceding their demands.

Workers should receive, but never take, says tradition. Under this system workers should consider themselves inferior. They must not acquire an independent mental attitude that should distinguish every American citizen.

Let no worker delude himself that tradition has profited by experience and that the right of labor to bargain collectively—to stand as men—has been conceded.

The company "union" is standpatriotism's latest effort to continue the serf ideal.

Crude antagonisms of yesterday have been replaced by scientifically-devised methods. With the company "union," these include welfare plans, stock selling, "free" insurance, and lessons on economics that uphold the anti-union employer.

"Educate" the worker, cries the anti-unionist, who would now control the worker's mind.

This silent educational process has replaced the militia, the clubber, and the injunction judge. Books without number are being written on the new system and its value to anti-union employers who are striving to have employees acquire their economic viewpoint.

Behind the assumed candor and simplicity of latter-day Pecksniffs looms the fact that employees are denied the right to select their own representatives. They must bargain with spokesmen the employer approves.

There is but one answer to this policy. Eventually, tradition must yield, as it has before. But that time will not automatically come, no more than did the eight-hour day, free school books, compensation statutes, safety laws, passing of the company store, and a nation-wide opposition to child labor.

Regardless of its disguise, reaction must surrender its control of workers' lives. This control is backed by the most ancient traditions. The lines of this hoary concept must be broken along its entire front. The trade unions have won many positions in this long struggle to establish new viewpoints. It must continue to do so.

Tradition will yield to experience in proportion to the education and agitation of unions.

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Brief Items of Interest

The educational conference held under the auspices of the State Federation of Labor at Oakland last Tuesday evening was an interesting affair and was distinguished by an array of students and teachers in workers' education attending that looks very promising for this activity assuming more and more a prominent part in the annual conventions of the State Federation of Labor.

The city is preparing to institute legal proceedings against the Market Street Railway Company, according to information from the office of the city attorney. The issues involved are: To compel the company to pay \$8000 a year in car licenses, as stipulated in the original franchises, in the face of the contention of the company that it is exempt from such licenses by coming under the taxation system of the State; to compel the company to pave its rights-of-way in San Francisco, including intersections of streets where the Municipal Railway crosses the rights-of-way of the company.

It is reported in the press this week that an application for pardon will be made to Governor Richardson in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, condemned to life sentence, by reason of a conviction for complicity in the Preparedness Day bomb outrage. The application is supported by the judge who tried the case, most of the jurors and on a showing that many of the witnesses have subsequently confessed that their testimony was false.

Joseph M. Gwynn, superintendent of schools, and W. C. Nolan, deputy, in charge of new courses of study in the junior schools of San Francisco, addressed the Labor Council last Friday evening. The topics discussed were intelligence testing, advantages of the junior high school system, and what is known as the Gary or platoon system of education, which latter is practiced mainly in the East and consists in alternating hours of play,

work and study, and such an arrangement of classes that each school room may be used by a number of classes each day, dispensing with a great number of school rooms and utilizing open air space for part of the school work.

The Board of Supervisors last Tuesday morning, at 1:30 a. m., after an all day and night session, presided over by Mayor Rolph, overrode the Mayor's veto of the city's contract with the Modesto Irrigation District for standby service from Hetch Hetchy. The final vote was fifteen against and three in favor of sustaining the Mayor's veto. It is said that this is the first time in ten years that a veto by Mayor Rolph has met such a fate.

The San Francisco Labor Council has recommended financial assistance to the striking British miners, asking all affiliated unions to contribute as liberally as their treasuries will permit. The investigation followed an American Federation of Labor appeal which stressed the suffering of families of the miners in the struggle to maintain higher living conditions.

After a strenuous opposition on the part of a few Supervisors, the two charter amendments sponsored by the San Francisco Labor Council have been put on the ballot by the majority of the Supervisors and will be voted on by the people on November 2nd. The first amendment provides that appointments and removals made by the Mayor for membership on boards and commissions shall be approved by the Board of Supervisors, a principle recently adopted by the city of Los Angeles, and first laid down in the United States Constitution. The second amendment places the wage fixing power of city employees in the hands of the Supervisors. Both are democratic measures and seek to obviate the arbitrary and irresponsible determinations of appointed officials.

Seven new machine shops have been organized

during the last week, according to a report rendered by Felix Dummond, secretary of the Mechanics' Union, Local No. 1305, at a recent meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council. During a recent meeting of the local organization it was voted to donate financial aid to the striking miners in Great Britain.

The San Francisco Labor Council will petition the Board of Supervisors to establish a budget system for disbursing the operating funds of the Municipal Railway Company and to appropriate sufficient funds monthly and semi-monthly to meet such budget requirements.

The eleven charter amendments to be voted on by the people of San Francisco at the November election are described as follows:

No. 29—Elimination of water bonds from bonding limit.

No. 30—Providing for the purchase of an airport site.

No. 31—Semi-monthly payday for city employees not now so paid.

No. 32—Increasing the salaries of the Mayor to \$12,000 and the Supervisors to \$4000. They now get \$6000 and \$2400, respectively.

No. 33—Accepting the Palace of Fine Arts.

No. 34—Extending the city pension system to cover retired teachers.

No. 35—Amending the school sections of the charter.

No. 36—Placing playground commission employees under civil service.

No. 37—Giving the Supervisors the right to approve and to reject mayoral appointments to city boards and commissions and providing for impeachment of such appointees.

No. 38—Placing in the hands of the Supervisors wage-fixing powers of city employees, pending adoption of classification and compensation schedules as provided under the salary standardization plan.

No. 39—Creating a hospitalization system for city public utility employees.

OPEN FORUM DEBATE.

That the open shop or American plan is more beneficial to the public and labor itself than unionism will be the subject of a debate in Scottish Rite Auditorium on the evening of October 1 under the auspices of the San Francisco Open Forum. De Herbert Heywood, author and publisher of works on business efficiency and salesmanship, will take the affirmative. The negative will be argued by Frank C. McDonald, president of the California State Building Trades Council. The meeting is open to the public.

The union label is a tremendous power for good in the labor movement, but its effectiveness depends entirely upon the demand made for it on purchases. The label cannot be of any service to the movement if the members of unions do not insist upon its presence on the articles they buy. There is, however, no limit to the things it can do for the wage workers if they will but demand it day after day and refuse to purchase products made by non-union labor.

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